This site was a visually attractive but an otherwise unremarkable habitat. Several common vascular plant species were collected at this site, but this *Carex* proved the most difficult to identify. The specimen was then sent for expert identification and it was determined to be *Carex longii*.

Previous knowledge. *Carex longii* is a widespread wetland and wetland-margin species native to eastern North America (Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Texas and Florida; J. Mastrogiuseppe et al., 2002, *Carex* Linneaus sect. Ovales Kunth, pp. 332–378 *in* Flora of North America Editorial Committee (ed.), Flora of North America, north of Mexico, vol. 23, Cyperaceae, Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K.), central Mexico through Central America (A.A. Reznicek, 1993, *Carex* L., pp. 243–267 *in* R. McVaugh & W.R. Anderson (eds.), Flora Novo-Galiciana, vol. 13, Limnocharitaceae to Typhaceae, University of Michigan Herbarium, Ann Arbor, MI; A.O. Chater, 1994, *Carex* L., pp. 464–473 *in* G. Davidse, M. Sousa & A.O. Chater (eds.), Flora Mesoamericana, vol. 6, Alismataceae a Cyperaceae, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F., México), Hispaniola & Bermuda (Mastrogiuseppe et al., ibid.), to south-central South America (G.A. Wheeler, 1987, A new species of *Carex* (Cyperaceae) from western South America and a new combination in the genus, Aliso 11: 533–537), plants in the latter region representing var. *meridionalis*. A good morphological summary of the species is provided by P.E. Rothrock (1991, The identity of *Carex albolutescens*, *C. festucacea* and *C. longii* (Cyperaceae), Rhodora 93: 51–66).

This species has also been reported as introduced in cultivated cranberry bogs in western Oregon and Washington (P.F. Zika, 2000, Noteworthy collections, Oregon & Washington, Madroño 47:213–216), and moist to wet areas in Hawaii (M.T. Strong & W.L. Wagner, 1997, New and noteworthy Cyperaceae from the Hawaiian Islands, Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 48:37–50) and New Zealand (A.J. Healy & E. Edgar, 1980, Flora of New Zealand, vol. 3, adventive cyperaceous, petalous and spathaceous monocotyledons, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand). The rather common habitat of this species in California, a roadside swale that is seasonally wet and alternatively very dry and hot, could suggest that it may be more widespread in the western United States. It has been regarded by some authors as somewhat weedy or favoring disturbed habitats (R.K. Godfrey & J.W. Wooten, 1979, [as *C. albolutescens* misapplied] Aquatic & wetland plants of southeastern United States, University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA; J. Gómez-Laurito, 2003, Cyperaceae, pp. 458–551 *in* B.E. Hammel, M.H. Grayum, C. Herrera & N. Zamora (eds.), Manual de plantas de Costa Rica, vol. 2, gimnospermas y monocotiledóneas (Agavaceae – Musaceae), Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis, MO; A.A. Reznicek, ibid.; P.F. Zika, ibid.). Because it is something of a generalist in its habitat preferences, it is not surprising that it has become established well outside of its native range and therefore it seems have the potential to become widely naturalized elsewhere. Although Zika (2000, ibid.) suggests that it may have been introduced to Oregon and Washington via the transport of *Vaccinium macrocarpon* between agricultural areas, how it was introduced to other regions remains unknown.

Significance. First record for California.

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Acknowledgments

Tony Reznicek for generously helping to identify this *Carex* specimen, Mary Diehl for Hawaiian geography information and Hobbes Goldman for general support throughout.

California

Rytidosperma caespitosum (Gaudich.) Conner & Edgar (POACEAE).—San Diego County, City of San Diego: Lusardi Creek MSCP parcel, ridges south of Lusardi Creek, 0.6 km NNE Low South Survey Marker (33°00′26″N, 117°05′58″W; T13S, R3W, SW/4 SW/4 sect. 26), alt. 93 m; locally common on rocky ridge on cobbly clay in openings of chamise chaparral. *F.M. Roberts 5434*, 18 Apr 2001 (RSA); City of San Diego: near Fairbanks Ranch, ridge south of Lusardi Creek, ca. 0.2 km north San Dieguito Rd. and 1.3 km NE Fairbanks Lake. 33°00′20″N, 117°09′59″W (T13S, R3W NW/4 Sec 35) UTM Z11S; 04 84 468 mE, 36 51 734 mN, NAD 27, alt. 83 m; locally abundant on southeast-facing slope on clay soil in mixed grassland bordering coastal sage scrub at edge of fresh grading. *F. M. Roberts 6136*, 29 Mar 2005 (RSA, SD); City of San Diego: near Fairbanks Ranch, ridge south of Lusardi Creek, just north of San Dieguito Rd. and 1.7 km NE Fairbanks Lake (33°00′19″N, 117°09′53″W), alt. 124 m; fairly frequent on hilltop along dirt road on clay soil in non-native annual grassland. *F. M. Roberts 6137*, 29 Mar 2005 (SD).

Previous knowledge. *Rytidosperma caespitosum* is native to southern Australia. Darbyshire and Connor (2003, Flora of North America 25: 310) stated that the species has been grown experimentally in the United States and Canada but is not known to have escaped or persisted. However, specimens deposited at UC (*Clifton s. n.*, 4 Aug 1992; *Ertter 17815a*, 16 Feb 2002; *Ertter 18231a*, 26 Jun 2003) suggest the species is possibly naturalized in Alameda and San Mateo counties, California.

Significance. First wild collection of this non-native perennial grass for southern California. When first located on the ridge above Lusardi Creek, the grass was known from only a few clumping individuals growing along roads and open areas on a cobbly ridge in chamise chaparral. It was also observed in small numbers on the opposite (north) ridge in disturbed areas bordering coastal sage scrub. The grass was noted during a 2001 base-line rare plant survey of the newly established Lusardi Creek parcel within San Diego County's Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP) area. By 2005 the plant had spread significantly to the southeast and in some places formed dense stands mixing with *Stipa pulchra*, *Avena barbata*, and *Vulpia myuros*. The origin of this grass is uncertain but based on the spreading observed and the difference in distribution in 2001 and 2005, *Rytidosperma caespitosum* probably reached this area during the 1990's. It can be expected to be found in adjacent areas of San Diego

County. This grass could prove invasive and contribute to the decline of native grassland systems within the MSCP preserve system.

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Montana

Ranunculus jovis A. Nels. [*R. digitatus* Hook.] (RANUCULACEAE), Carbon County, Montana; East Pryor Mountain along USFS Road 2849 as on Big Ice Cave, Mt. USGS Quad. 45°10′N, 108°25′W. In places abundant.

Collections made by the authors on 19 May 2005 with the plant in flower and on 03 June 2005 with the plant in fruit. Voucher specimens held at MONT, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT and at Rocky Mountain College, Billings, MT.

Prior to our discovery, *Ranunculus jovis* was not known to be in the Pryor Mountains. The Montana Natural Heritage program lists *R. jovis* as S1/G4.

Exploring East Pryor Mountain in 2006 we found eleven sites separated into two populations 2.5 km apart. The total estimated for the two populations is 221,700 plants.

Previous knowledge. Ranunculus jovis is found in mountains of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Heretofore collections had been made in Montana locations immediately north and west of Yellowstone National Park. There are no known reports of *R. jovis* along the rims of the Bighorn Basin of which the Pryor Mountains are the northern terminus.

Significance and comment. This finding of *R. jovis* in the Pryor Mountains is a significant 130 km extension northeast of the plant's known range, over the Beartooth – Absaroka mountain ranges from the nearest previously known population in the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park.

Within the Pryors, *R. jovis* is an ephemeral plant that emerges with *Claytonia lanceolata* from melting snowbank communities in early spring. The snowbanks are sufficiently deep to support subnivean activity of pocket gophers (*Thomomys talpoides*). This association was consistent at every site we found. This association has not been noted in collections done elsewhere; however, whenever the site has been described it is often noted as being at the foot of a melting snowbank.

As with other spring ephemeral/deep snowbank plants, *R. jovis* has evolved storage roots. *Ranunculus* species have relatively long-tapered roots occasionally described as somewhat fleshy. In *R. jovis* those roots are decidedly fleshy, and are best described as clavate, resembling a club or better, a baseball bat.

R. jovis occurs in various soil types and plant communities. Within the Pryors the collection sites varied from *Artemisia tridentata*/grasslands with loamy clay soil among limestone cobbles at 2134 m elevation to openings within the *Pseudotsuga menziesii* forest at 2438 m with soil richly organic and overlain by mucky duff.

Our two populations of *R. jovis* in the Pryors had not before been noticed by botanists because, in the past, weather and road conditions prohibited exploration of these mountains in early spring. Warm climate/drought conditions have occurred during the last seven years and with the diminished snow pack we can reach the populations as the plants emerge from the snowbanks.

We are now conducting studies in the field on pollination, root development, and the relationship of *R. jovis* to *Ranunculus glaberrimus*, an often sympatric species that has similar above-ground morphology but very different roots.

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Peru

Gentianella calanchoides (Gilg) Fabris (Gentianaceae).—Huancavelica: Tayacaja Province, 40 km from Colcabamba, 4070 m, 31 Jul 1978, *Aronson & Berry 567* (HAM, MO).

Previous knowledge. Known from Deptos. Huánuco and Junín. Previous knowledge of the distribution of the species reported here is based on my studies for L. Brako and J.L. Zarucchi, Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Gymnosperms of Peru, Monographs in Systematic Botany, Missouri Botanical Garden 45, 1993, and P.M. Jørgensen and S. León-Yánez, Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Ecuador, Monographs in Systematic Botany, Missouri Botanical Garden 75, 1999.

Significance. Extends the known range to Depto. Huancavelica.

Gentianella ericothamna (Gilg) Zarucchi (Gentianaceae).—Pasco: Prov. Oxapampa, Distr. Huancabamba, P.N., Yanachaga-Chemillen, Sector Santa Barbara, bosque montano con abundante chusquea, 10°20′06″S, 75°38′42″W, 3340 m, 11 Mar 2004, *Vásquez & Monteagudo 29981* and *29983* (both HAM, MO).

Previous knowledge. Known only from the type from Depto. Huánuco, Prov. Huamalies, Berge südwestlich von Monzón, 3300–3500 m, collected prior to 1906.

Significance. Indicates that the species is extant and is distinct from *G. radicata* (Griseb.) J.S.Pringle, which also occurs in Depto. Pasco. Extends the known range to Depto. Pasco.

Gentianella gilioides (Gilg) Fabris (Gentianaceae).—Cajamarca: Prov. San Ignacio, San José de Lourdes, cerro Picorana, bosque enano, 4°58′17″S, 78°53′00″W, 2830 m, 17 Aug 1998, *Campos et al. 5547* (HAM, MO).

Previous knowledge. Known only from Provs. Loja and Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador.

Significance. This specimen, from near the Ecuadorean border, is the first record of the species from Peru.

Gentianella herrerae (Gilg) Zarucchi (Gentianaceae).—Ayacucho: Prov. Huanta: road from Quinua to Tambo, S12°59′W074°05′, 4300 m, 19 Feb 2000, *Weigend & Weigend 2000/373* (NY).

Previous knowledge. Known only from the type from Depto. Cusco, Andes del Paucartambo, 3900 m, collected in 1924.

Significance. Confirms that *G. herrerae* is a distinctive species, encourages the hope that it remains extant, and extends its known range to Depto. Ayacucho.